IN THE CLAIMS

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A system for providing electrophotographic latent images on a photoconductive element having a conductive stripe that is in contact with a photoconductive layer on one edge of the [[photoconductor]] photoconductive element comprising:

a first corona charge device positioned to charge the photoconductive layer; and a second corona charge device positioned to charge the conductive stripe with a charge that is opposite a charge provided by the first corona charge device.

- 2. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)The system of claim 1 having an optical imaging system between the first corona charge device and the second corona charge device.
- 3. (ORIGINAL) The system of claim 1 having a charge toning device between the first corona charge device and the second corona charge device.
- 4. (ORIGINAL) The system of claim 2 having a charge toning device between the first corona charge device and the second corona charge device.
- 5. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The system of claim 1 wherein the [[photoconductor]] photoconductive element comprises an endless belt or a drum.
- 6. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The system of claim 2 wherein the photoconductive element comprises an endless belt or a drum.
- 7. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The system of claim 3 wherein the photoconductive element comprises an endless belt or a drum.
- 8. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The system of claim 4 wherein the photoconductive element comprises an endless belt or a drum.

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method of providing latent charge images on a [[photoconductor]] photoconductive element having a photoconductive layer with a conductive stripe, the method comprising:

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charging the photoconductive layer with a charge having a particular vector to form a uniform charge on the photoconductive layer; and

subsequently charging the conductive stripe with a charge having a vector that is opposite the vector of the charge on the photoconductive layer to lower the charge content on the photoconductive layer.

- 10. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 9 wherein a portion of the uniform charge is dissipated by exposure to radiation prior to the subsequent charging of the conductive stripe.
- 11. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 9 wherein the photoconductive layer is toned with an electrophotographic toner prior to the subsequent charging of the conductive stripe.
- 12. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 10 wherein the photoconductive layer is toned with an electrophotographic toner prior to the subsequent charging of the conductive stripe.
- 13. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The system of claim 1 wherein the second corona charge device is positioned between 2-10 mm from the conductive stripe of the photoconductive layer.
 - 14. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 9 further comprising: sensing a ground stripe voltage by measuring the surface potential of the ground stripe at a point downstream of a [[the]] second corona charging device to provide a signal,

sending the signal to an error amplifier, comparing the measured surface potential with a reference surface potential to provide a resulting comparison,

sending the resulting comparison to a high voltage amplifier,

sending a charge to the second corona <u>charging</u> [[charge]] device of sufficient potential based upon the resulting comparison to alter the sensed ground stripe voltage in a correct vector,

and applying positive or negative ions to the ground stripe to provide a potential close to zero volts.

15. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The system of claim 1 wherein the second corona charge device does not include the use of a shield integral to a wire in the second corona charge device.